

## Notes on Aizoaceae and Chenopodiaceae

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### Abstract

Jacobs, S.W.L. (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia 2000) 1988. Notes on Aizoaceae and Chenopodiaceae. *Telopea* 3(2): 139–143. The new combinations *Zaleya galericulata* ssp. *australis* (Melville) S.W.L. Jacobs, *Selerolaena stelligera* (F. Muell.) S.W.L. Jacobs and *S. brachyptera* (F. Muell.) S.W.L. Jacobs are made and *Aizoon secundum* L.f. (= *Galenia secunda*) and *A. pubescens* Ecklon & Zeyher (= *Galenia pubescens*) are lectotypified.

The following new combinations and lectotypifications are made to make them available for the forthcoming first volume of the 'Flora of New South Wales'.

### Aizoaceae

(i) *Zaleya galericulata* (Melville) Eichler ssp. *australis* (Melville) S.W.L. Jacobs, **comb. et stat. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Trianthema australis* Melville, Kew Bull. 7: 266 (1952).

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Narrabri, White NSW 13559, April 1914 (NSW; dupl. K).

*Trianthema australis* has either been recognised (Jacobs & Pickard 1981; Beadle *et al.* 1982), ignored (Beadle 1972) or treated as a synonym of *Zaleya galericulata* (Prescott 1984). In none of these publications has there been any discussion of the reasons for its distinction from *T. galericulata*.

Melville (1952) distinguished *T. australis* from *T. galericulata* by:

(a) the 'poorly developed' crest on the apex of the operculum in *T. australis* (well-developed in *T. galericulata*).

(b) stamens 5 (5–12 in *T. galericulata*).

(c) the reticulate ridging on the side of the operculum (? absent in *T. galericulata*).

(d) the everted base of the operculum (? not everted in *T. galericulata*), and

(e) the shape of the incomplete septum on the sutural surface of the opercular valves.

A study of the many recent collections in the National Herbarium of New South Wales (NSW) has shown that the range of morphological variation in both *T. galericulata* and *T. australis* is much greater than Melville (1952) supposed it to be. Many of the characters used by Melville to distinguish the two species have been found to intergrade, e.g.:

(a) the rounded or dome-shaped (as opposed to crested or crowned) operculum supposedly characteristic of *T. australis* is found quite commonly in plants which possess the other characteristics of *T. galericulata*.

(b) a specimen which has other characteristics of *T. australis* has 10 stamens (normally 5).

(c) the distinct reticulate ridges on the operculum, listed as characteristic of *T. australis* are equally common in *T. galericulata*, and

(d) the 'often everted' operculum of *T. australis* is only true in very few cases.

One character, however, does provide a reproducible sorting of the specimens — a sorting in which trends in some other characters and two more or less discrete geographical distributions (Fig. 1) are apparent. That character is the shape of the incomplete septum of the inner articulating faces of the operculum valves (Fig. 2). Melville does mention the septum briefly in his Latin descriptions but, more importantly, provides clear illustrations of the differences between *T. australis* and *T. galericulata*. The character has not subsequently been much used as it is only observable in mature fruit, and describing the differences is difficult. In *T. australis*, the gap between the margins of the incomplete septum of the inner articulating surfaces of the operculum valves is narrowest at the apex and extends almost to the top of the operculum. In *T.*

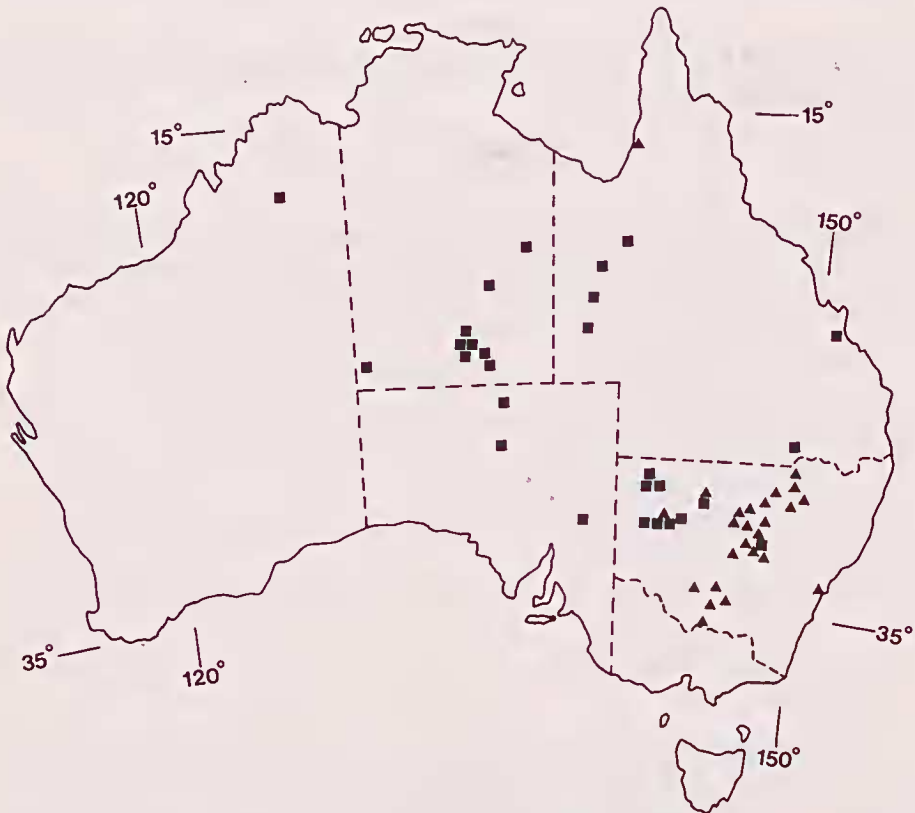


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Zaleya galericulata* ssp. *galericulata* (■) and ssp. *australis* (▲).



Fig. 2. Characteristic shapes of the incomplete septum of the inner articulating faces of the operculum valves in *Zaleyia galericulata* (X10). a, ssp. *galericulata* (S. Jacobs 3040). b, ssp. *australis* (Cunningham 1703 & Milthorpe).

*galericulata* this gap is narrowest in the lower half of the operculum valves and extends to within about 0.5 mm of the top of the operculum. Apart from this distinction, *T. australis* mostly has 5 stamens (one specimen at the geographical boundary between the two taxa has 10 stamens), a dome-shaped operculum, and is found mostly on the Western Slopes and Plains of New South Wales, with one specimen from N. Queensland. *T. galericulata* has 5 or 10 stamens (about half the specimens with each number), the operculum apex is frequently crowned (though this is not developed in many specimens), and is found in the North Far Western Plains (NFWP) of New South Wales and throughout the rest of the mainland States except Victoria, with one specimen from the Central Western Slopes of New South Wales (probably introduced). Both taxa occur in the NFWP of New South Wales, *T. australis* in the SE. of the region and *T. galericulata* in the NW.

In view of the incomplete separation of most of the characters and the discreteness of the geographical distributions, recognition of two subspecies in *Zaleyia galericulata* is the most appropriate treatment.

Jeffrey (1960) treated *Zaleyia* Burm. f. as a genus distinct from *Trianthema* and transferred two species from this latter genus. He has subsequently been followed in Australia (Eichler 1965, Prescott 1984). The two taxa discussed above, then, become *Z. galericulata* ssp. *galericulata* and *Z. galericulata* ssp. *australis*.

(ii) **Lectotypification of *Aizoon secundum* L.f. (= *Galenia secunda*) and *A. pubescens* Ecklon & Zeyher (= *Galenia pubescens*)**

The name *Galenia secunda* (L.f.) Sonder in Harvey [*Aizoon secundum* L.f.] has been applied to introduced African species differently in New South Wales (Jacobs & Pickard 1981, Beadle *et al.* 1982) and in South Australia since Eichler (1965). The earlier treatment in Black (1948) for South Australia agrees with the application of the name in New South Wales. Eichler treated *G. secunda sensu* NSW and J.M. Black as *G. pubescens* (Ecklon & Zeyher) Druce. The application at NSW of the name *G. secunda* was based on identification (and citation, Adamson 1956) of an NSW specimen (NSW 26301 (K, no dupl. at NSW) and the possession of duplicates of some cited African specimens. Prescott (1984) followed Eichler (1965).

*G. pubescens* is based on *Aizoon pubescens* Ecklon & Zeyher (1837). An isotype (Zeyher 2638, Swartkops River, South Africa) is held at S(!) and, following the convincing arguments of Nordenstam (1980) about the location of the main Ecklon and Zeyher collections, this specimen is here designated as the **lectotype** of *A. pubescens*.

*G. secunda* is based on *A. secundum* L.f., the Type being a Thunberg collection from 'Cape of Good Hope' *s.n.* In the Linnean Herbarium in London there is only one Thunberg collection under either *Aizoon* or *Galenia*, and this collection is neither labelled nor annotated as *A. secundum* (Savage 1945). This specimen (650.4), even as seen on microfiche, clearly differs from the protologue of *A. secundum* in the shape of the leaves and the degree of hairiness. In Thunberg's herbarium (UPS) there are two specimens labelled *A. secundum*, both from 'Cap. b. spei' (Cape of Good Hope). These specimens represent two different species, one (no. '1', sheet no. 12058) represents the species referred to as *G. secunda* by Jacobs and Pickard (1981) and treated as *G. pubescens* by Prescott (1984), and the other (no. '4', sheet no. 12059) represents the species treated as *G. secunda* by Prescott. The protologue is so general that it could be equally applicable to either specimen; current usage is no guide since the name has been commonly applied both ways — even Adamson (1956) included specimens of both *G. secunda* and *G. pubescens* (*sensu* Prescott) within his circumscription of *G. secunda*, even though he recognised *G. pubescens* as a separate species.

Of the characters included in the protologue, the only two that can be used to distinguish the two specimens are (a) degree of hairiness and (b) leaf shape. Although 'hirsuto-canum' could apply to either specimen, sheet no. 12059, with longer hairs, could be regarded as more so. Both specimens also have ovate leaves: specimen 12058 has ovate to spatulate leaves whereas specimen 12059 has ovate to linear-ovate leaves. As the specimen UPS 12059 could arguably be described as a 'better' fit, and its selection as lectotype will require no alteration to the current nomenclature (though it will require some alterations in the application of the name), it is here designated as the **lectotype** of *Aizoon secundum* L.f. This preserves the application of the name used in Prescott (1984).

## Chenopodiaceae

### (iii) Two new combinations in Chenopodiaceae

Scott (1978) described the genus *Stelligera* and resurrected *Sclerochlamys* F. Muell. *Stelligera* was separated from *Sclerolaena* because it possessed both intertepaline and tepaline 'spines'. *Sclerochlamys* was resurrected without comment but presumably because of the tepaline wing that connects the intertepaline spines. Both genera are monotypic and Wilson (1984) considered them to be closely related both to each other and to species of *Sclerolaena*, with which they readily hybridize. Both represent extreme forms in *Sclerolaena* — extremes of trends also present in other species (e.g. *S. tetragona*, *S. microcarpa*, *S. walkeri*). A similar situation occurs with other fruit characters elsewhere in *Sclerolaena* (e.g. the fimbriate spines of *S. fimbriolata* and *S. synmoniana*, and the hollow base and reduction in number of spines in the *S. uniflora* group). There seems little justification for maintaining *Stelligera* and *Sclerochlamys* as distinct, and the following new combinations are made:

***Sclerolaena stelligera* (F. Muell.) S.W.L. Jacobs, comb. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Maireana stelligera* F. Muell., Fragm. 1: 39 (1859).

TYPE: New South Wales: Salt Plains on the Darling River, *J. Dallachy* (MEL).

SYNONYM: *Stelligera endescaspitis* A.J. Scott, Feddes Repert. 89: 115 (1978).

***Sclerolacna brachyptera* (F. Muell.) S.W.L. Jacobs, comb. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Sclerochlamys brachyptera* F. Muell., Trans. & Proc. Philos. Inst. Victoria 2: 76 (1858).

LECTOTYPE: New South Wales: Salt Flats on Murray River, *F. Mueller*; see E.H. Ising, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia 88: 76 (1964).

### Acknowledgements

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